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NOTES AND COMMENT

THE VOYAGE OF THE MANILA GALLEON FROM ACAPULCO TO MANILA

The galleons usually left Acapulco for Manila in the latter part of February or the first weeks in March.¹ At first they were ordered to leave port before the end of March, but a law of 1633 required that they should set sail by the end of December, in order to enter the Philippines in March, or earlier.² It was the royal will that this order be "executed inviolably", and the viceroys were to be called to account in their *residencia* for its fulfillment. However, as the galleons usually reached Acapulco in December or January, their despatch before the end of the year was impossible. The original rule was in fact not only more practicable, but just as salutary, since it enabled a ship to reach Manila before the *vendavals* and *baguios*³ had set in. Little pretense seems to have been made of enforcing the regulation of 1633, for the instructions drawn up for the commanders of the galleons by Governor Valdés order them to clear their ships before April from Acapulco,⁴ as the original regulation had provided. This latter date was the limit of safety, and Governor Basco y Vargas expatiates on the danger of leaving in April, when "gusty southwesters" (the unfavorable *vendavals*), would be met at the islands, and the *naos* would have to put in at Ticao or Sorsogon to await a change of monsoon. Basco recommends, on the other hand, that they leave by the end of January or first of February.⁵

If undertaken in proper season the westward voyage of the galleons was as safe and easy as that in the other direction was wearisome and dangerous. Musing on the contrariety of the word "Pacific" as applied to this ocean, Gemelli Careri said: "In truth the Spaniards gave it this fine Name in sailing from Acapulco to the Philippines, which is

¹ Morga, *Sucesos*, Blair and Robertson, *The Philippine Islands*, XVI. 200.

² *Leyes de Indias* lib. 9, tit. 45, ley 31.

³ *Vendaval*: A strong south by west wind. *Baguio*: Tagálog for "typhoon."

⁴ Instructions of Valdés, 1732, *A. de I.*, 68-6-38.

⁵ Basco y Vargas to Gálvez, August 18, 1777, *A. de I.*, 108-4-27.

performed very easily in three months without any boisterous Motion in the Sea and always before the Wind".⁶ "Cette navigation est très douce," wrote Père Taillandier, a French Jesuit who crossed by this way to China in 1709. "One does not have to fear contrary winds, and since the winds that blow are always fresh, they temper the heat."⁷ "Nothing interrupts the serenity of the sky in these regions", wrote Humboldt, who tells of the voyage of Francisco Maurelle in a mere ship's launch for 3000 leagues through those unruffled waters of the northern tropics.⁸ Because of its placidness it was often called *Mar de Damas*, or "Ladies' sea".⁹

Whatever misfortunes befell ships in this passage were due to late departure or to the blunders of incompetent pilots. If they reached the neighborhood of the islands even in late June they might find the *vendavals* blowing across the entrance of the Embocadero. At such times, to try to enter that labyrinth of islands and shoals with its swirling, shifting tides and currents, was to court destruction. The only recourse was to put into the harbor of Palapag or Lampon, or some other place in the vicinity, and wait for a change in the winds, or tie up there for the winter.¹⁰ The later the season the greater was the possibility of encountering contrary winds and storms from the region of the Ladrones to Cavite, until in September the peril from *baguios*, or typhoons, was at its height. It was under such circumstances that the *Concepcion*, which had left Acapulco on April 19, was wrecked at the Ladrones in 1775.¹¹

⁶ Churchill, *Voyages*, IV. 491.

⁷ Père Taillandier to Père Willard, February 20, 1711, *Lettres édifiantes et Curieuses*, XI. 389. "Voilà un voyage de la Chine bien nouveau et bien singulier," said another French Jesuit who went out to China *via* Acapulco and the galleon. Père Nyel to Père Dez, May 26, 1705, *ibid.*, VIII. 141. The galleon of 1709 carried twenty-three Jesuits. Père Faure to Père de la Boesse, January 17, 1711, *ibid.*, XI. 271.

⁸ *Political Essay*,

⁹ Mendoza, *History of China*, in B. and R., VI. 138. "La navegation du Mexique aux îles Philippines est si commode que les femmes les plus délicates l'entreprennent sans crainte." Laharpe, *Abrégé de l'Histoire Générale des Voyages*, XV. 116.

¹⁰ "Palapag, donde suelen invernar las naos de Acapulco cuando llegan entrados ya los vendavales." Zuñiga, *Estadismo*, II. 64. Casimiro Diaz said of the galleon of 1681: "The *San Antonio* had not the good fortune to come in as far as the port of Cavite (a piece of luck which seldom occurs), on account of the vendavals having set in steadily." *Conquistas*, B. and R., XLII. 200.

¹¹ Anda to Arriaga, July 27, 1776, *A. de I.*, 108-4-27.

The ordinary time for the westward voyage was approximately three months. Of this about two months should be consumed in the passage to the Ladrones, about fifteen days thence to the Embocadero, and as much more to Cavite. However, even with favorable weather, conditions there could be none of the regularity of a schedule on this route. The *Santiago*, in 1595, left Acapulco on March 22,¹² and reached Manila on June 11¹³—in less than three months. The galleon of 1709 made the crossing in three months and eighteen days,¹⁴ and the *Nuestra Señora de Guía*, in 1729, in five days less.¹⁵ The *Santissima Trinidad*, which cleared from Acapulco, April 29, 1756, did not cast anchor before Cavite until the fifth of October—a voyage of five months and six days.¹⁶

The route to the islands lay far south of the eastward track of the *naos*.¹⁷ At some points they were separated by thirty degrees of latitude, and the only place where the course was identical was on the final stage through the islands. From Acapulco in about sixteen and a half degrees the ship dropped to about the tenth or eleventh parallel, or even nearer the Equator, in order to escape the calms that were sometimes encountered farther to the north.¹⁸ In this latitude she fell in with the steady easterlies that carried the vessel with little deviation for some 1,800 leagues. It then gradually rose to about the thirteenth or fourteenth parallel, until in sixty or seventy days out it entered the Ladrones.

These islands, discovered by Magellan in 1521, were peculiarly well adapted for a way-station for ships crossing the Pacific in either direction. The Acapulco galleons put in there with considerable regularity from early times.¹⁹ The natives brought out to them fish, cocoanuts, bananas, sweet potatoes, and water, in exchange for iron and other

¹² Chirino, *Relacion de las Islas Filipinas* (1604), B. and R., XII. 224.

¹³ Morga, *Sucesos*, B. and R., XV. 77.

¹⁴ Père Taillandier to Père Willard, *op. cit.*

¹⁵ Viceroy Casafuerte to the King, August 28, 1729, *A. de I.*, 68-6-18; Governor Cosío y Campo to the King, July 16, 1729, *A. de I.*, 105-3-25.

¹⁶ *Diario del viage que hizo para la Nueva España el Piloto-maior Don Antonio Limarie Boucourt el año pasado de 1755 . . . en el Navio la Ssma. Trinidad y N. S. del Buenfin*, *A. de I.*, 107-1-13.

¹⁷ Approximately the westward route of the galleons is shown in map 107-110, Shepherd's *Historical Atlas*.

¹⁸ Morga, *op. cit.*, XVI. 200-201. Basil Ringrose, the buccaneer, made the error of declaring that the Acapulco galleons followed the upper California coast. *The History of the Bucaniers of America* (1699), II. 39.

¹⁹ Morga, *op. cit.*

highly valued commodities. However, there was no formal settlement made until the latter part of the seventeenth century. Then, in 1668 a royal *cédula* ordered that the Acapulco galleons should put in here to leave the *situado* and *socorro*, or supplies for the small garrison and the missionaries.²⁰ The annual visit of the Acapulco ship was their only connection with the outside world, save when some westward-bound English privateer appeared and compelled them to give up part of their year's store,²¹ or in later times, when an occasional *patache* was sent to Guam from Manila. During the season of the year when the galleon was expected fires were kept burning at night on the windward side of Guam, in order that the *nao* might not pass through the group without sighting land.²² If the galleon touched here early in the summer the landing was easy; the unloading of supplies for garrison and mission, and the taking-on of water and provisions, was expedited; and the ship was soon on its way again to the westward. However, if the season were advanced the waters about the islands were rough, and landing in the rather exposed roadstead at Agaña difficult. At such a time the galleon might lie off the island a week before it could pursue the voyage.

From the Ladrones it was generally but a short sail of two or three weeks to the Philippines,²³ where the first land sighted was Cape Es-piritu Santo on Samar.²⁴ In times of war the vessel determined its further course according to signals received from land. Sentinels were placed on such outlying points as Catanduanes, Viri, Bulusán, Borongán, and Batán, who were to inform the galleon by fire signals if the

²⁰ *Real cédula*, June 17, 1668, *A. de I.*, 68-3-8. Kotzebue said that during the last years of the line the *naos* seldom stopped at the Ladrones. *A Voyage of Discovery into the South Sea and Beering's Straits*, (London, 1821), III. 84.

²¹ Dampier put in at Guam with Swan, and later with Woodes Rogers; and Anson touched at the group. "The Spaniards have a small fort on Guam with six guns, a Governor, and twenty or thirty soldiers. They keep it for the relief and refreshment of their Philippine ships, that touch here on their way from Acapulco to Manila." Dampier, *Voyage*. Of the governor, Padre Delgado said: "Hay en dichas islas un gobernador, que es oficio útil y descansado, porque tiene poco que hacer." *Historia*, 115.

²² Instructions of Valdés, 1732, *A. de I.*, 68-6-38; Anson, *Voyage*, 349.

²³ Morga said that it was usually made in ten or twelve days. *Op. cit.*, p. 202. However, the records of few galleons show so short a time. Gemelli Careri gives the time as fifteen to twenty days. *Op. cit.*, p. 482.

²⁴ Díaz, *op. cit.*, XXXVII. 255. Zuñiga says that the wooded slope of Bulusán on the east side of Luzon served as a lookout to sight the incoming galleons. *Op. cit.*, p. 47.

route were safe from enemies.²⁵ In other events the vessel steered straight for the Embocadero, and thence made the best of its way through the straits to Cavite, which stage of the voyage might last from five days to five weeks. In case the *vendavals* had set in, and prevented further progress, the galleon put in at some port near the Embocadero, and wintered there, as the *San Antonio* did at Sor-sogón in 1681.²⁶ Many galleons put in at Lampon, or at Palapag on Samar, while Governor Arandía, on the advice of the galleon pilots, ordered the *naos* to winter at Sisirán on the Camarines coast, in case they were unable to make their way to Cavite.²⁷

Though this course was followed with little deviation throughout the history of the line, a few galleons left the beaten track to venture on new paths. Probably the most famous of the innovators was Andrés de Medina. By his time the routes to and from the Philippines were well established, and the galleon navigation under such a routine régime gave little hope of adding to geographical knowledge, or of attempting discoveries which might add to the convenience and safety of the line itself. "It is notorious," said Medina, "that for the voyage to and from these islands there are routes that are shorter, more certain, and safer than those so far followed by the galleons. It is our duty to discover these."²⁸ Medina's projects also included the rediscovery of the Solomon Islands, long since found by Mendaña, but quickly abandoned. He secured the royal endorsement for his attempt, while the King also directed the viceroy to put Medina in charge of the outgoing galleon of the year.²⁹ As commander of the *San José* in 1663 Medina ordered his pilot to lay a new course, but the opposition of the pilot and of nearly everyone else on board, including the new governor, Salcedo, prevented the fruition of his schemes of discovery. A *junta* held on shipboard decided on his removal from command of the vessel, and on the reinstatement of the original general, García del

²⁵ "Instructions of Valdés, *op. cit.* In 1616, during the Dutch Wars, Viceroy Guadalcázar instructed the galleons to pursue the following course: by latitude twelve degrees to the Islands of the Barbudos, and of San Bartolomé, then up through the Ladrones in eighteen degrees, to Cape Bojeador, and down the Ilocos-Pangasinan coast to Manila. Guadalcázar to the King, May 25, 1616, *A. de I.*, 58-3-17. In 1745 the *Santo Domingo* reached Manila around northern Luzon. Concepcion, *Historia*, XII. 15.

²⁶ Díaz, *Conquistas*, p. 748.

²⁷ *Ordenanzas de Marina* (1757), pp. 26-28.

²⁸ From an undated and undirected letter in *A. de I.*, 67-6-9.

²⁹ The King to Viceroy Mancera, April 22, 1673, *A. de I.*, 105-2-3.

Fresno, who had been displaced by the viceroy to make way for Medina.³⁰ This man, who might have ranked with Urdaneta and Mendaña and Quiros, the conservative Salcedo declared "carried away by his fantasy", and he sarcastically remarked of him: "He everywhere pretends to be held as the greatest argonaut in his profession."³¹

Late in the same century Governor Cruzat y Góngora ordered the galleons to depart from the usual track 150 leagues east of the Ladrones, and to make their landfall at the Catanduanes instead of at Samar.³² Thus instructed, the *San Francisco Xavier* (Don Miguel Martínez), sighted the Catanduanes, but was unable to enter the Embocadero.³³ The next year the *Rosario's* commander refused to obey the secret instructions which he opened after leaving Acapulco, and with the concurrence of his officers, held to the customary course to the islands. The King condemned what he considered a vagary of the Governor, as well as his disobedience to the order requiring the galleons to stop at the Ladrones.³⁴

Every phase of the navigation is illustrated by the experience of the *Santísima Trinidad* in 1756.³⁵ After a most distressful voyage from Manila, the great galleon cleared from Acapulco for the Orient on April 29, 1756—too advanced a season to expect propitious conditions for the crossing. On that day the vessel dropped to seaward with the tide, after saluting the Castle of San Diego with fifteen guns, and soon falling in with the northeast trades, sped westward in her long, straight path. For weeks the pilot records each day "*tiempo claro y hermoso*"—the halcyon weather of June seas in the tropics. One day the galleon covers fifty-one leagues.

The sixteenth of July the Ladrones are sighted. Some Jesuit fathers and the Governor visit the ship, which takes on water and some provisions before continuing its voyage on the twenty-first. Winds are already contrary, and a month later, when the ship should already long

³⁰ *Traslado de autos que se hicieron, etc.*, 1664, *A. de I.*, 67-6-9.

³¹ Salcedo to the King, July 16, 1664, *A. de I.*, 67-6-9. "*Medina* highly resenting this Affront, as soon as he came to the Islands, stole away in a small Boat to *China*, in order to go over from thence to *Madrid*, to make his Complaint to the King; but there being no News ever heard of him, it is suppos'd he was kill'd by Pyrates." Gemelli Careri, *op. cit.*, p. 488.

³² Instructions for commanders of the galleons, June 9, 1699, *A. de I.*, 68-3-8.

³³ Governor Zabalburú to the King, May 26, 1702, *A. de I.*, 68-3-8.

³⁴ The King to Governor Zabalburú, July 1, 1704, *A. de I.*, 105-2-4. Zabalburú became governor in December, 1701.

³⁵ *Diario del viage que hizo, etc.*, *op. cit.*

have been in Manila Bay, the water supply is dangerously low, for there are about eight hundred persons on board. In the *junta* that is called to consider the situation the pilot offers to give up his extra allowance of water, and receive an equal portion with the rest. All the night of the twentieth of August the weather is "detestable", writes Boucourt, the French pilot, "the sea is high, and the *vendaval* is blowing, with gusts of rain". A week later Cape Espiritu Santo is made out in the distance, and the voyage up the straits soon begins. Scarcely has the galleon entered the Embocadero when fourteen boats come out with rice, chickens, pigs, and "other fruits". But they bring no water, which is most needed. However, the fresh food gives them great comfort, and for days the ship is surrounded by a fleet of small boats from Bulusán and from Capul and the other islands roundabout. Inside the entrance it is becalmed, with the tides running like a mill-race, and with the channel lying among whirlpools and eddies that make the pilot's task most difficult.³⁶ Farther up the straits on September 18 the galleon comes upon two champans from Romblón, bound for Manila with oil and cacao, and heavily armed against a Moro attack. More calms among swirling currents, then furious, cutting, squalls, and finally, at half after five on the afternoon of October 10, the galleon casts anchor before Cavite. "I praised the mercy of God," says the sore-tried pilot, "and gave thanks for the patronage of Maria Santísima, our Lady of Solitude, for having freed us from so many perils, and enabled us to survive one of the roughest voyages of this navigation."

WILLIAM LYTLE SCHURZ.

LOPE DE AGUIRRE (ca. 1495-1561)

Through the kindness of Mrs. Theodoor de Booy, the following sketch, written by her husband in January, 1919, very shortly before his sudden and regrettable demise, is published here. Mr. de Booy was a scholar of original and vigorous thought and his adopted country could ill spare him. His short paper published in this REVIEW in February, of this year, "On the Possibility of determining the First Landfall of Columbus by Archaeological Research" was the last or almost the last of his writings submitted to the press by Mr. de Booy.

³⁶ "Prosiguiendo en busca de los Naranjos con muchos sustos y trabajos por verme entre los remolinos que no me dejara gobernar el navío. *Ibid.*

Lope de Aguirre was a native of Oñate, a town of the Basque Province of Guipuzcoa. History does not relate the name of his parents, but it is certain that Aguirre was of the *hidalgo* class. Details of his early life are unknown. Aguirre states in a letter to King Philip II of Spain that he came to the Spanish colonies in his youth and, in 1561, had been there for 54 years. It is on record that he lived in Peru for over twenty years, before his figure commanded historical attention. Here, his occupation was that of a horsetrader. He took part in various rebellions against the Spanish Crown, such as the uprising of Castilla against Inojosa, the *corregidor* of Las Charcas. For this he was pardoned, but he was forced to flee from justice shortly afterwards for taking part in another mutiny, this time under the leadership of Salduendo. So frequent were his attempts to upset the established order of government in Peru that he became known as Aguirre the madman.

It is quite probable that Lope de Aguirre is the same as the soldier Aguirre, mentioned by the historian Garcilasso Inca de la Vega. This soldier was condemned, in 1548, to the punishment of a flogging by the *alcalde mayor* of Potosí, named Esquivel. Despite the protests of Aguirre that this indignity should not be meted out to a gentleman of Spain, the punishment was proceeded with. Aguirre followed Esquivel for over three years, from post to post, until he finally succeeded in murdering his enemy in Cuzco. If this be the same Lope de Aguirre, we have here the explanation of the latter's monomania on the subject of oppressive colonial rule.

Finally, in 1560, Aguirre joined the expedition of Pedro de Ursúa which numbered some 300 men and left the city of Lima with the intention of seeking the fabled land of El Dorado. When these forces reached the Amazon River, we find Aguirre the leader of a plot which had for its purpose the murder of Ursúa and the appointment of Fernando de Guzmán as commander of the expedition. This plot was successful; Ursúa and several of his adherents were murdered while Guzmán was made chief of the expedition. Aguirre was appointed *Maestre del Campo*. The mutineers drew up a proclamation in which the events leading up to the murder of Ursúa were set down. It is in this proclamation that we first find mention of the name Aguirre was to carry subsequently, he signing himself "Lope de Aguirre, el Traidor". Shortly after this mutiny, Guzmán was appointed Prince of Tierra Firme and Peru by his followers. He did not live long to enjoy these high-sounding titles, being killed, together with a number of his adherents, by Aguirre and his men, when the expedition was ready to

embark upon the brigantines that had been built for the purpose of descending the Amazon. These murders took place under the most revolting circumstances, causing even the hardened followers of Aguirre to murmur against the cruelty of their chief.

Aguirre now took command. The mutineers sailed down the Amazon, entering the Atlantic on July the first, 1561. A course was laid for the island of Margarita off the northern coast of Venezuela. The expedition landed here at the small town of Paraguache which is to-day known as El Puerte del Tirano as a remembrance of the cruelties practised by Aguirre on the island. By trickery, Aguirre managed to capture the governor of Margarita and various officials. This having been done, the expedition sacked the town of Asunción and looted the Royal Treasury. Shortly afterwards, Aguirre murdered the captive officials. This was not enough to satisfy the bloodthirsty impulses of "El Tirano," so he took the opportunity to kill a number of his own men at the same time, including his principal officer, Turriaga. In order to indicate the diseased and capricious state of mind of Aguirre it may be mentioned that he subsequently buried Turriaga with great pomp.

When "El Tiranó", or "El Traidor"—Aguirre is known by either name—learned that Francisco Fajardo, a loyal vassal of the king of Spain, was coming to the island to give battle to the invaders, he set sail, about September the first, 1561, for the mainland, reaching the port of Borburata on the 7th of this month. Committing all sorts of excesses, the mutineers marched on the city of Barquisimeto after first passing through the town of Valencia. It was in Valencia that Aguirre wrote his famous letter to King Philip of Spain, setting forth the many evils of the Spanish colonial rule and upbraiding the monarch for his lack of practical interest in the welfare of the colonists. The letter, which in many respects is a just summing-up of the iniquitous conditions existing on *Tierra Firma*, is ended and signed as follows: "Because of thine ingratitude, I am a rebel against thee until death. Lope de Aguirre, the Wanderer".

Aguirre and his followers put Barquisimeto to the sack. The city had been hurriedly vacated by the governor, Pablo Collado, a man who made up in resounding words what he lacked in courage. Collado left a letter in Barquisimeto offering full pardons to Aguirre and his men if they would return to their allegiance. Aguirre showed, in his answer to this letter that despite his ferocity, he was well-equipped with a sense of humor. His answer to Collado commences "Muy

magnífico Señor, Entre otros papeles que de Vd. md. en este Pueblo se han hallado, estaba una carta suya a mi dirigida, con mas ofrecimientos que Estrellas ay en el Cielo”¹.

It was fortunate for the infant colony that there were men of braver blood than Collado among its leaders. Don Pedro Bravo who arrived from Merida with reinforcements undertook the campaign against Aguirre and finally managed to take Barquisimeto from the rebel who fled to San Felipe. The majority of the mutineers now took advantage of the offers of pardon that were held out by the Spanish authorities, leaving Aguirre with but one loyal follower, named Llamoso. When “El Tirano” saw that all was lost, he entered the room in which his daughter had taken refuge and killed her with his poniard, saying: “Commend thyself to God, my daughter, for I am about to kill thee that thou mayest not be pointed at with scorn, nor be in the power of anyone who may call thee the daughter of a traitor”. While the historians of this period declaim at length against this murder as the crowning act of Aguirre’s cruelty, this final deed seems to an unbiased mind to be creditable rather than otherwise.

After this, Aguirre appears to have given up the idea of further defense and surrendered to García de Paredes, after first indignantly refusing to give his sword to a mere underling, on the plea that one of his rank capitulated only to a gentleman. Despite the fact that Paredes assured Aguirre his life would be spared, the soldiers persuaded the former to allow them to kill “El Tirano”. This was promptly done, the act being carried out by means of the arquebuses of two of the soldiers. So died “El Tirano” on October the 7th, 1561. His body was quartered and thrown to the dogs, while his head was taken to the town of Tocuyo where it was exhibited.

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¹ That is “Very magnificent Sir: Among other papers of your Grace which have been found in this town, was a letter addressed by you to me, which contained more offers than there are stars in the heavens.”

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NOTE: This bibliography is incomplete, although it gives the more important authors who make mention of Lope de Aguirre.

THEODOOR DE BOOY.

A recent notice issued by the American Historical Association is as follows:

The American Historical Association offers a prize of \$250 for the best unpublished essay in American military history submitted to the Military History Prize Committee before July 1, 1920.

The essay may treat of any event of American military history,—a war, a campaign, a battle; the influence of a diplomatic or political situation upon military operations; an arm of the service; the fortunes of a particular command; a method of warfare historically treated; the career of a distinguished soldier. It should not be highly technical in character for the object of the contest is to extend the interest in American military history; but it must be a positive contribution to historical knowledge and the fruit of original research.

The essay is not expected to be less than ten thousand or more than one hundred thousand words in length.

It should be submitted in typewritten form, unsigned; and should be accompanied by a sealed envelope marked with its title and containing the name and address of the author; and a short biographical sketch.

Maps, diagrams or other illustrative materials accompanying a manuscript should bear the title of the essay.

The Committee, in reaching a decision, will consider not only research, accuracy and originality, but also clearness of expression and literary form. It reserves the right to withhold the award if no essay is submitted attaining the required degree of excellence.

For further information address the Chairman of the Military History Prize Committee.

The Committee consists of the following: Professor Milledge L. Bonham, Jr., *Chairman*, Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y.; Professor D. R. Anderson, 310 Rowland Street, Richmond, Va.; Mr. Allen R. Boyd, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.; Professor Albert Bushnell Hart, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.; Major Fred M. Fling.

HISTORICAL CONTEST IN CUBA

The Academia de la Historia de Cuba (The Historical Academy of Cuba) is conducting an historical competition, which is described in a circular of January 8, 1919, issued by the Academy under the signature of its president, Sr. Evelio Rodríguez Lendián. A translation of the terms of the contest follows:

1. The subject of this contest is "Historia documentada de la villa de San Cristóbal de la Habana; su fundación, traslación y desarrollo durante los siglos XVI y XVII."

2. The works presented must be written in Spanish, must be original and unpublished, and the text, excluding the appendices, notes, bibliography, index, and table of contents, shall consist at the least of one hundred and fifty pages of typewritten material, in size of type called "pica" on sheets eight and one-half by twelve inches (English measurement), of twenty lines to the page and sixty-eight letters to the line.

3. Each author shall sign his work with a pseudonym, and shall accompany his production with a closed and sealed envelope containing his name and address, and written on the outside his pseudonym and the first line of the work.

4. The works shall be delivered at the office of the secretary of the Academy (San Lazaro, numbers 202-204, altos), or sent by mail in a registered package to the Secretary of this institution. The latter shall deliver a receipt in every case, on which shall appear the title, pseudonym, and first line of the work. Those persons sending their works by mail shall designate, without naming themselves, the person to whom the receipt is to be sent.

5. The time limit for the presentation of works shall expire at twelve on the thirtieth of September of this year.

6. No work shall be admitted to the contest which is accompanied by any communication, letter, or paper of any kind by which the name of the author might be ascertained.

7. None of the works presented shall be returned, but all shall be conserved in the archives of the Academy.

8. Those taking part in this contest shall conduct themselves with the necessary discretion so that the works presented by them may not be known before the award of the Academy is announced.

9. One first and one second prize shall be awarded. The first prize shall consist of a gold medal, a diploma, three hundred pesos in money, and one hundred copies printed by the Academy of the edition of the work gaining first prize. The second prize shall consist of a silver medal, a diploma, and one hundred copies of the edition of the work meriting this reward which shall be printed by the Academy.

10. The relative merit of the works presented shall not entitle them to the first or second prize. In order to obtain these awards, the works must have in structure and form the value which in the judgment of the Academy renders them worthy of such rewards.

11. The works gaining the awards shall be published by the Academy at its own expense, in editions of one thousand copies each, and these editions, as well as any reprints of the same made by the institution shall be the property of the Academy.

12. If one work or more than one work, in addition to those gaining the awards, are deserving, in the judgment of the Academy, of the honor of publication, they shall be inserted in the *Anales*, in the order agreed upon.

13. Within the month of November of this year of 1919, the Academy shall in full assembly determine the awarding of the first and second prize; and within the month of December, shall hold a solemn and public meeting at which the envelopes corresponding to the works receiving the award shall be opened, the names of the respective authors announced, and the prizes delivered to the latter.

14. As soon as the contest is finished, the authors may publish at their own cost as many editions as they wish of the works presented by them, whether they have been awarded a prize or not, and these editions shall be their own property. The works receiving the awards may not, however, be published by their authors until after the Academy has published them.

15. As many persons as desire may take part in this contest, whether they are citizens of Cuba or foreigners, or whether they reside within the territory of the Republic or not, with the sole exception of regular members of this Academy whom our rules prohibit from taking part, as aspirants, for an award in the contests held by the Academy.

THE CHILEAN-UNITED STATES EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGES

The proposed exchange of professors between Chile and the United States has been ratified by the government of Chile which has appropriated \$12,000 to carry out the project during the coming year. The President of the University of Chile and the Minister of Public Instruction of the Republic have announced their readiness to receive as the first exchange professor from the United States Doctor Charles E. Chapman, Associate Professor of Hispanic American History at the University of California. This is the first definite result in plans formulated by the late Professor H. Morse Stephens whereby the University of California was to become a centre for exchanges of professors and students with the leading Hispanic countries of the world. An exchange between the universities of Madrid and California of professors Rafael Altamira and Herbert E. Bolton was contemplated for 1919-1920, but largely due to the death of Professor Stephens this project has been postponed for a year. Discussion has also been opened with a view to a series of exchanges between the University of California and the National University of Mexico. The exchange with the Republic of Chile is, however, on a different and somewhat unique footing. At the same time that Professor Stephens was approaching

the authorities of the University of Chile with a view to a single exchange for one year only, a committee of distinguished educators from Chile, headed by Dr. Don Pedro Aguirre, appeared at Berkeley, and proposed a series of permanent exchanges, not only of professors of universities but also teachers of high schools and technical schools, including young women as well as men. The original plan of Señor Aguirre's committee was to make similar arrangements with other institutions of this country as well as with the University of California, but, after discussion, it was decided to make the University of California a clearing-house for all exchanges in this country. This plan was accepted by the President and Regents of the University of California, and Dr. Chapman was designated as the first exchange professor from this country, provided this nomination should be acceptable to the Republic and the University of Chile. This arrangement by a decree of President Sanfuentes of Chile, has been concurred in. The exchanges are not to be limited to professors of the University of California or even to teachers in the schools of the state. An earnest effort will be made in every case to select the candidates who will best serve the purposes of the exchanges. In each year there are to be not less than two or more than four exchange professors or instructors from each country, of whom one at the most is to exchange with a professor of the University of Chile, while the others are to engage in secondary school work. In all likelihood, however, the exchanges at the outset will be limited to two from Chile and the United States respectively. It is absolutely essential that the exchange professors and instructors shall be able to speak the language of the country in which they are to teach; ordinarily the teachers of secondary grade will be called upon to teach English, unless they have the training enabling them to teach such technical subjects as manual arts, agriculture, etc. More latitude as to subject-matter will be allowed to the exchange professors. A second essential for candidates is that they shall come from a suitable school with which an exchange can be arranged. The plan is for each country to pay the salaries and expenses of its own exchange professors and instructors, while the country to which they are sent receives their teaching free of charge. In the case of Chile the expenses of the project are to be advanced as the result of a congressional grant, but in the United States each school (or the exchange instructor himself) will have to take care of the costs of the exchange, although it is hoped that in time some better way of financing may be found. Not only because of the expense involved but also because it

is desired to offer an opportunity to the Chileans to teach in our best schools, the openings for secondary school teachers are limited practically to those of our large cities who can persuade their local board of education to grant them a leave of absence on these terms and to accept a Chilean exchange instructor (free of charge) in their places. Ordinarily, too, they will be teachers of Spanish, since that is most likely to be the subject which the instructor from Chile will prefer to offer. It is to be noted further that the Chilean school year begins in March and ends in December. This means that instructors from the United States will take out their leaves of absence to begin in January, at which time the instructors from Chile will arrive to take their places. It is expected that the first United States Exchange Instructor will be Mr. E. M. Gregory, head of the Spanish Department at the San Francisco Polytechnic High School.

A new departure in the teaching of American history is being made at the University of California. For some time Professor Bolton has been advocating a course in the history of the Western Hemisphere, which in a way should parallel general courses in the history of Western Europe. The death of Professor Stephens, who had given the introductory course in the University—the famous “History 1”—made necessary the reorganization of lower division instruction in history and gave Professor Bolton an opportunity to test in practice what had been only an idea. To take the place of History 1 two courses have been organized. A general course in modern European history is being given by Professor Lebrick to a class of over one thousand students, and Professor Bolton, assisted by members of the department, is trying out his idea, with a class of over nine hundred. Two lectures a week are given, and thirty-three quiz sections have been formed, each student attending one quiz section a week. The general conduct of the course is in charge of Professor Bolton, but Professors Chapman, Priestley, and other members of the Department are giving part of the lectures. The course will embrace, in general, the following topics: the European background of American history; the discovery and early exploration; the establishment of the European colonies (Spanish, Portuguese, French, English, Dutch, Swedish); colonial policies, institutions, and society; colonial expansion and international rivalry; the revolt of the English colonies; the revolt of the Spanish Colonies; the establishment of the American republics; their development, interrelations, and relations with Europe; the growth of Canada; the Americas today.

The courses offered in Hispanic American History in California University are daily becoming more popular among the students. In addition to the more than nine hundred students enrolled in Dr. Bolton's general course on the history of the Americas (much of which has to do with Hispanic American history), students are enrolled as follows in the several courses offered in Hispanic American history: In Professor Bolton's courses—175 undergraduates and 25 graduates. In Professor Chapman's courses—330 undergraduates and 6 graduates. In Professor Priestley's courses—100 undergraduates and 13 graduates.

Rev. Samuel G. Inman is giving courses on Hispanic America in Columbia University and in Union Theological Seminary. The course in the former institution is described as follows:

The aim of this course is to study historic relations between Hispanic America and the United States, with a view to discovering how past misunderstandings may be avoided and future relations improved. Topics treated will include racial inheritances of Hispanic Americans, Bolivia's international doctrine, Monroe Doctrine, Pan-American conferences, elements of union and division in Hispanic-American countries, new policy of the United States in the Caribbean, Mexican American Relations, Hispanic America, and the World War, human qualities in Pan Americanism.

The New York Sun, of October 6, says of the course:

The problems are being approached from the viewpoint of the psychology of the people, their histories and the influence of the climate and other elements which enter into making the history of "Latin" America different from that of North America. The course is just beginning and will last for three or four months, meeting each Tuesday evening. . . . The course takes in all the continent as a unit as well as the countries separately in the points where there is a difference big enough to warrant the special study. The similarities and differences of all the peoples who constitute "Latin" America will be touched upon. One of the important questions to be studied will be the tightening of the ties of international friendship.

The course in Union Theological Seminary is announced as follows:

"Latin" America. Designed to prepare for missionary service in "Latin" America. Introductory study of racial inheritances and historic development following independence; unity and diversity of various republics; distinguishing characteristics of "Latin" American peoples; inter-American friendship; development of evangelical missions; present problems; growth of cooperation and unity.

The Chile and Northern News Association, which was incorporated recently, has changed its name to the more appropriate one of Chile-American Association, and has opened an office in New York. The Association still has as part of its program in promoting good relations the sentimental and literary side as well as the practical subjects relating to trade and industry. It is of special interest to know that there are a number of Chileans in the United States who have come here with the special purpose of studying the educational methods of the United States, many of whom have mastered the English language exceedingly well.

Dr. Don José de la Riva-Agüero y Osma, author of *Caracter de la literatura del Perú independiente* (Lima, 1905) and of *La historia en el Perú* (Lima, 1910), has lately been elected a corresponding member of The Hispanic Society of America. Dr. de la Riva-Agüero is a grandson of that José de la Riva-Agüero who was Perú's first president. After being exiled, President Riva-Agüero went to Europe where he married Princess Caroline of Looz et Corswaerem, in Brabant. Their son, J. de la Riva-Agüero y Looz-Corswaerem was prominent in Peruvian public life for many years. At present Dr. José de la Riva-Agüero y Osma, in addition to his literary and historical work (including an exhaustive study of the history of the Dutch and English pirates on the Peruvian coast) is head of the Partido Democrático Liberal which includes most of the young "intellectuals" of Peru.—PHILIP AINSWORTH MEANS.

Dr. Julio C. Tello, well known among anthropologists for his careful work at Nazca, has lately returned from a five months' trip in the Department of Ancachs where he made a profound study of the "Chavin" civilization supposed to have been associated in some way with that of Tiahuanaco. It is expected that, when his results are published, duly illustrated from rich material he has brought back, the current views as to Peruvian pre-Columbian history will have to be profoundly modified. Dr. Tello is at present engaged in installing an archaeological museum in the Universidad Mayor de San Marcos at Lima. The work of Dr. Tello is being carried on under the personal auspices of Dr. Don Javier y Ugarteche, rector of San Marcos.—PHILIP AINSWORTH MEANS.

Dr. Max Uhle is at present in Ecuador carrying on archaeological researches under the direction of Don Jacinto Jijón y Caamaño.—
PHILIP AINSWORTH MEANS.

Professor Milledge L. Bonham, Jr., has been called from the State University of Louisiana to Hamilton College, Clinton, New York.

Dr. Percy S. Fliffin has been appointed Professor of History in Mercer University.

Doctor N. Andrew N. Cleven, formerly of the San Diego High School and Junior College, is Assistant Professor of History in the University of Arkansas. The last year was given up by Dr. Cleven to the war service of the Government, he having been Research Assistant in the Bureau of Research of the War Trade Board, Washington, D. C., from October to July. For three years he gave a course in the History of Hispanic America and the Countries of the Pacific in San Diego. Dr. Cleven is convinced that the term "Latin American" History should give way to "Hispanic American" History, a change in keeping with the more correct terminology espoused by the editors of the *HISPANIC AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW*.

At the coming meeting of the American Historical Association in Cleveland, one of the morning sessions on Tuesday, December 30, is to be devoted to a "Conference on Hispanic American History". Papers are to be presented as follows:

"Latin American Appreciations of the Monroe Doctrine", by William S. Robertson, University of Illinois.

"The Changed Attitude of Latin America toward the United States", by W. E. Dunn, University of Texas.

"The Recent Attitude of the Brazilian Press towards the United States and the Monroe Doctrine", by William R. Manning, Department of State.

"The Future of the Monroe Doctrine", by Hiram Bingham, Yale University.

Discussion: James A. Robertson, *HISPANIC AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW*, Charles E. Chapman, University of California.